BUSEN SHELF

The People's Korea

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5,000 Taegu Workers Demonstrate Against Evil Laws

More than 5,000 workers in Taegu, mostly affiliated with about thirty labor unions, demonstrated on April 1 against the Chang Myun clique's plan to frame evil laws, according to a report from Taegu.

Demonstrators gathered in front of the "Workers' Hall" under the sponsorship of the "Kyongbuk Federation of Workers' Unions" and marched through the streets after the rally. With textile workers in the lead, demonstrators rushed into the station square, chanting slogans: "Withdraw the Law for Regulation of Demonstrations aimed at suppressing workers' democratic movement," "We oppose the gag laws" and "Suppression of workers means murder of democracy."

They clashed and fought with more than 300 policemen there for a short time, until they drifted into the Central Street, here they demonstrated for about one hour.

Meanwhile, several hundreds of Taegu teachers held a demonstration against the "Anti-Communist Extraordinary Law" on the same day, according to a report from Seoul. Hapdong News reported that policemen arrested 47 demonstrators on April 1, and refused to admit into the Police Station reporters who wanted to cover police investigation of the arrested.

123 students who had been unjustifiably arrested by the Chang Myun clique in the March 22 demonstration in which some 20,000 citizens and students in Seoul participated.

31,000 Dockers Strike

Some 31,000 port workers at Pusan, Inchon Gunsan and at six other ports struck on March 31 for higher wages and against delayed payment of wages, Hapdong Tongshin reported from Pusan.

As the workers were determined to continue their strike until their demands were met, loading and unloading work at these ports would be practically suspended at least for some time, the report said.

South Korean port workers have been staging strikes since last October to press their demand for higher wages.

Central Council Urges Assemblymen to Vote Against Evil Laws

☆The "Central Council for National Independent Unification" published on April 1 a statement calling upon South Korean Assemblymen to oppose a bill for the "Regulation of Demonstrations" and another amending the "National Security Law."

The amendment incorporates main features of the "Anti-Communist Extraordinary Law," which the Chang Myun regime had been planning to ram through the Assembly.

Meanwhile, Che Gun U, Chairman of the "Socialist Party," told pressmen the same day that his party would refuse to participate in the Assembly debate on the two evil laws.

11,000 People in Kwangju, Wonju Rally

Some 8,000 citizens in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, and 3,000 in Wonju, Kangwon Province, held large-scale mass meetings and staged demonstrations denouncing the Chang Myun clique for its plan to frame evil laws, according to a foreign cable from Seoul.

Release of Arrested Classmates Demanded

The "Students' Council" of Seoul University, on March 29, sent a letter to the Chang Myun regime strongly demanding the immediate release of the

S. Korean People's Struggle Widely Supported

☆**'Ren Min Ribao'** dated March 26 carried an article titled "Another Typhoon Raging in South Korea," according to a report from Peking.

The article said that "the upsurge of South Korean people's struggles against the U. S. imperialists to save the people out of the present situation of South Korea, is the direct outcome of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys' policy to enslave the South Kolan people and to exploit them to the finish." The article continues in part:

"The South Korean people are convinced that so long as the military occupation of South Korea by the U. S. imperialists continues, the present miserable situation of South Korea will remain unchanged, no matter what regime may supplant the present government.

"The South Korean people have realized this through their long bitter experiences in the past. As a result, South Korean people are fighting even more vigorously against the U. S. imperialists for the cause of national salvation."

"Paying wholehearted respect to their struggle, the Chinese people express their conviction that the South Korean people will never fail to see their fatherland united peacefully in the end," the article concluded.

☆**Rude Pravo**, organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, on March 28, said in a comment that the South Korean people's struggles were growing with every passing day. The comment said that the Chang Myun clique was intending to suppress the South Korean people more ruthlessly by formulating the "Anti-Communist Extraordinary Law" and the "Law For Regulation of Demonstrations." However, South Korean people's struggles for their democratic rights will never permit the Chang Myun cligue to carry out its evil designs, the comment stressed.

☆**Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth,** on March 27, issued a statement supporting the struggles of South Korean youth and students, Korean Central News Agency reported on March 29 from Pyongyang.

The statement said that the World Federation of Democratic Youth gave wholehearted support to South Korean youth and students who had risen in the struggle to smash the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique's plan to frame fascistic laws, and to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea in order to promote peaceful unification of the country. The World Federation of Democratic Youth called on all the youth and youth organizations of the world to express their solidarity with South Korean youth and students waging just struggles against the U.S. imperialists and their conspirators, the report added.

☆ **Secretariat of the International Federation of Students** addressed, on March 31, a message to all the students of South Korea. The message expressed support for their struggles for immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and for their struggles against the Chang Myun clique's plan to formulate fascistic laws, and for their struggles to achieve the peaceful unification the fatherland as early as possible.

Korean Pressman Attacked By U.S. Soldiers at Kumpo Airport

A Korean pressman was beaten and kicked by a group of U.S. soldiers on March 27 at Kumpo International Airport near Seoul, according to a Tongyang Tongshin report from Seoul.

Kim Jin Taek, a pressman of "The Korean Republic", an English language newspaper published in Seoul, was on duty there, waiting for the arrival of a civil airplane at the airport.

Three U.S. soldiers attacked him on grounds that the pressman was trespassing on the U.S. air base, and took him to a "base office", where they robbed of him his camera, and struck and kicked him for about 90 minutes, the report said.

There was an officer among them. The South Korean Press Association, on March 29, lodged a protest with Magruder, United Nations' Army Commander of South Korea, against U.S. soldiers' violence to the Korean pressman.

Kang Sang Ui, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the DPRK Pressmen's Union, in an informal talk, appealed to the South Korean people against the barbarous act of the U.S. imperialists and urged them to fight for the freedom of speech and the press.

Meanwhile, Kim Min Hua, Chairman of the "Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan", filed a protest on April 4 with Magruder against this incident.

For Promoting Unification

Central Committee of General Assn. Meets

The meeting of the 25th Session of the Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan was held in Tokyo for three days, starting on April 3. Attending the meeting were Han Duk Su, Chairman of the General Association, and members of the Central Committee and members of the Supervisory Committee.

At the meeting, the following questions were discussed: To promote the realization of the peaceful unification of the fatherland, to continue successfully the repatriation of Korean citizens to the DPRK, and to develop and protect Koreans' democratic and national rights and democratic and national education for the Korean children in Japan.

The meeting also decided that the Sixth Plenary Session of the General Association be held in Tokyo for three days from the coming 23rd of May.

Chairman Han Duk Su, in his report, summed up the activities of the Central Committee in the period from the preceding to the 25th Session.

Referring to South Korean people's struggles against the U.S. imperialists, Han Duk Su said in the report, "It is impossible for us to bear any longer the present situation of the country, in which we are unable to travel freely across the border which cuts our fatherland into two!" He continued that the only way to save the present economic catastrophe of South Korea and the South Korean people's miserable living conditions should be sought in the negotiation between South and North to realize at the earliest opportunity South-North economic and cultural interchange.

Further, he demanded strongly immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea

Participants in the discussions unanimously voiced their determination to rise more resolutely in the struggle for unification, hand in hand with the South Korean compatriots. Hailing the coming April 19 Popular Uprising of last year, they also expressed their determination to promote mutual contacts and co-operation with the fellow-countrymen, affiliated with the Korean Residents' Union in Japan.

The meeting sent a letter to Premier Kim Il Sung expressing the gratitude of the Korean citizens in Japan. The meeting also sent to the South Korean puppet regime a cable demanding immediate cancellation of its plot to revise detrimentally the "National Security Law" and its immediate resignation in response to the demands of the South Korean people.

"At Kumpo Airport....." —Che Jun

1—2: Seoul citizens rally against the "Ecomonic Accord" and for a decent living. (Feb. 22)

3: Some 10,000 students and citizens of Masan hold a memorial service at Masan High School for the 12 youths who were killed by Syngman Rhee's police in April last: The portraits of the 12 victims are carried into the school grounds by girl students. (March 15)

5: Several thousand Taegu citizens clash with the police.

7: 500,000 Seoul citizens overflow the streets, shouting, "We demand Syngman Rhee's immediate resignation!" Four tanks of the "National Defense Army are seen captured by the angered citizens.
Terror-stricken by the flare-up of people's anger, the puppet policemen already took to heels. But the puppet troops just stand by, not knowing what to do.

9: The mother of Kim Ju Yul tearfully protests against the fatal shooting of her son. Kim Ju Yul, a middle school boy, was shot to death by puppet Masan policemen on March 15 and then was thrown into a river near the city. Twenty-nine days later, the body of the murdered boy was found floating on the waters.

U.S. IMPERIALISTS. S. KOREAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLES

The first anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising of last year—the outburst of the pent-up anger of the South Korean people at the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee regime, is just around the corner.

Condemning the "March 15 unfair elections," Masan citizens rose in struggle against the Rhee regime, sparking a nation-wide struggle against despotic regime. The pall of fascistic terrorism that had fallen over South Korea was torn asunder. We remember well how Syngman Rhee fled helter-skelter from South Korea.

Voices unanimously raised by people of good-will the world over in support of the South Korean people's struggle still ring in our ears. Since then, a full year has already elapsed.

Unfortunately, however, it cannot possibly be said that the South Korean people won a decisive victory through this struggle. Fascistic terrorism such as under the Syngman Rhee regime remains unchanged. Nothing new has been brought about in South Korea but the change in the name of the regime from Syngman Rhee to Chang Myun.

The fact that South Korea has some 6,600,000 jobless persons and more than one million food-short farming households, will suffice to show its present situation.

In order to suppress the South Korean people's struggles for peaceful unification of the fatherland, the U.S. imperialists are forcing the Chang Myun clique to carry out their designs to revise detrimentally the "National Security Law" and to frame the "Law for Regulation of Demonstrations." Earlier, in late February, the U.S. imperialists had already pressed on

Review of Events in S. Korea
Jan. 2, 1961~April 2

***Jan. 2, 1961**: Kwak Sang Hun, Chairman of South Korean "National Assembly" proposes the formation of a nation-wide "Council for Unification."

Chung Heun Ju, Chief Cabinet Secretary of South Korea, says that he will welcome economic interchange and negotiations between South and North political or other organizations.

***Jan. 3**: The "Socialist Party" of South Korea made a five-point proposal demanding, among others, South-North negotiation.

***Jan. 5**: Chung He Yung, Vice-Chairman of the Policy Board of the South Korean "New Democratic Party" proposes an "Economic Mission" to North Korea.

***Jan. 6**: Kim Chang Suk, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for a "Central Council for Independent National Unification," proposes to hold a South-North negotiation aimed at realizing exchange of letters and economic interchange between South and North.

***Jan. 10**: The "National Front for Unification of the Fatherland" issues a statement urging immediate realization of South-North interchange and exchange of letters.

***Jan. 23**: The "Socialist Popular Party" urges the South Korean authorities to carry out South-North negotiation, economic and cultural interchange, and exchange of investigation mission.

***Feb. 1**: The Chang Myun Cabinet decides to raise the exchange rate of the huan to the dollar.

***Feb. 8**: The "'ROK'–U. S. Economic and Technical Agreement" is signed.

***Feb. 14**: The "Students' Rally Against 'ROK'–U. S. Economic and Technical Agreement" is held in Seoul.

Representatives of the "National Front" and 17 other political and social organizations form a "Joint Struggle Committee Against 'ROK'-U. S. Economic and Technical Agreement".

***Feb. 17**: The "Preparatory Committee for the Central Council for Independent National Unification" issues a statement against the "'ROK'-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement."

***Feb. 18**: Some 3,000 Korean employees of the U.S. aggressive forces stage a big demonstration, demanding guarantee of their human rights and higher wages.

***Feb. 21**: Some 200 Seoul students stage a demonstration and march on the U.S. Embassy, condemning the humiliating "'ROK'-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement."

***Feb. 22**: Some 3,000 Taegu citizens hold a "Citizens' Rally Against

GET OUT OF S. KOREA!
FOR UNIFICATION OF COUNTRY

their lackeys to conclude the traitorous "ROK.–U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" in order to plunder South Korea more ruthlessly.

The South Korean people are developing still more fiercely thier struggles against these plots by the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique.

"We oppose dependence on any foreign power!" "Realize economic and cultural interchange immediately between South and North Korea!" "Rise against bad laws!" In Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and in many other places, these demands are voiced unanimously by the people. Young men and students rend the air of South Korea with their angry voices, "Withdraw the U.S. imperialists immediately from South Korea!"

In these circumstances, the only way to save South Korea from its catastophe and its people from the depths of misery can be found in realizing the proposals, on further promoting peaceful unification of the fatherland, of the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Greatly encouraged by these proposals, the South Korean people will further strengthen their struggle for peaceful unification of their fatherland until they win final victory.

The following are photoes showing the South Korean people's struggles for their democratic rights and a decent living and for unification of their split fatherland. There is no doubt that no power will be strong enough to frustrate the aspirations of the Korean people for peaceful unification of their fatherland.

4: Demonstrators march with torchlights in Seoul, shouting "Overthrow the Chang Myun regime" before clashing with police. (March 22)

6: Taegu citizens about to stage a demonstration against the repressive laws. (April 2)

8: Professors of various universities in Seoul demonstrate through the city, carrying placards reading, "The students shall not die in vain!" (April 25)

10: Masan students, together with citizens, march through a city street in a large demonstration, shouting, "Down with the Syngman Rhee clique!" "Arrest the murderers!"

the 'ROK'–U.S. Economic and technical and technical Agreement."

300 Pusan citizens hold a "Citizens' Rally Against the 'ROK'–U.S. Economic Agreement."

***Feb. 24:** The "Seoul Citizens' Rally Against 'ROK'–U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement is held.

***Feb. 25:** The "Central Council for Independent National Unification" is formed in Seoul: Head Chairman, Kim Chang Suk.

***Feb. 28:** South Korean "Parliament" ratifies the "'ROK'–U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement."

***Feb. 28:** 40,000 Taegu junior and senior high school boys and citizens hold a meeting and stage a demonstration in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Taegu Students' Demonstration of last year.

***March 1:** Some 30,000 Taegu workers and citizens stage a big demonstration, after attending a "Rally for Promoting National Unification in Commemoration of the March 1 People's Uprising in 1919."

A similar rally is held in Seoul.

***March 6:** The Council of Trade Unions says that it will hold commemorative event on May Day.

***March 11:** The "Central Council for Independent National Unification" and other political parties severely denounce the Chang Myun clique for framing an "Anti-Communist Extraordinary Law."

***March 14:** Some 10 political parties and social organizations form a "Joint Struggle Committee Against Evil Laws" in Seoul.

***March 15:** Some 500 Masan citizens stage a demonstration in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Masan Uprising of last year.

***March 18:** 10,000 students and citizens rally and demonstrate against two evil laws in Taegu.

***March 21:** 15,000 Taegu citizens rally and demonstrate again, condemning evil laws.

***March 22:** 20,000 Seoul citizens rally and stage a torch demonstration against Chang Myun and the evil laws.

***March 23:** 5,000 Pusan citizens rally and demonstrate against evil laws. In Masan, a similar demonstration is held.

***March 24:** 30,000 Taegu citizens rally and demonstrate against the evil laws.

***March 25:** 10,000 Chonju citizens hold a rally for promoting South–North unification. In Pusan, 4,000 citizens rally and demonstrate against the repressive laws.

***March 27:** Many political parties and social organizations issue statements demanding resignation of the Chang Myun regime and for immediate release of the students who were arrested in the March 22 demonstration in Seoul.

***April 1:** Large scale mass demonstrations against the repressive laws are staged in Kwangju, Taegu, Wonju and in other districts.

***April 2:** Several thousand Taegu citizens clash with police.

PATRIOTIC WORK OF KOREAN CITIZENS IN JAPAN

We endeavor to defend the freedom of nationality choice and that of exile, to oppose forced detention and deportation, and to save sufferers concerned. (The fifth item of the program of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)

Why Do Koreans Stay In Japan After Liberation? (2)

As explained above, the U. S. imperialists ordered, in March of 1946, the Japanese Government to work out a repatriation plan for Koreans in Japan to their homeland–a repatriation plan which was virtually designed to obstruct repatriation. This vicious intrigue is exposed in a book by Wagner, then officer of the Headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. In the book titled "Koreans in Japan," he writes, "In the Headquarters of Gen. MacArthur there was no special section in charge of Korean citizens in Japan. The Headquarters ordered the Japanese Government to assign almost all ocean-going ships then available to repatriate Japanese soldiers who had been demobbed in South-East Asian areas. Such being the case, repatriation of Koreans was nothing but a paper plan."

The U. S. imperialists continued to take such an irresponsible attitude toward Korean citizens in Japan. They declared on one occasion that Korean citizens in Japan were liberated people having their own fatherland or foreigners, but on other occasions they said, "Koreans in Japan will lose their status as foreigners if they do not go home," and "The legal status of Koreans in Japan is the same as that of the Japanese."

Japanese Reactionary Groups Take a Hostile Attitude Toward Koreans in Japan

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government, receiving directions from the U. S. imperialists, continued to take an intolerable attitude toward Koreans in Japan, spreading every possible rumor against them. The U. S. imperialists and Japanese reactionary groups have utilized the problems of Korean citizens as a means of successfully carrying out their policy of colonizing and militarizing South Korea.

They spread false rumors that Koreans were a menace to the security and economy of Japan. They also appealed to the public, saying that without reinforcing the police, they could not maintain social security, nor could they control Koreans in Japan.

On Feb. 26, 1946, the Public Peace Section of the Police Board in the Home Affairs Ministry sent to police stations all over Japan a secret circular "concerning prevention of riots by Koreans in Japan," and another "concerning control over illegal activities of Korean organizations and their unjustified demands."

Apparently, these notices were aimed at defending the interests of Japanese enterprisers and suppressing fired Koreans who denounced Japanese companies and public cooperations for unreasonable non-payment of wages and retirement allowances and for their refusal to pay compensation for labor accidents.

In March of the same year when the Yoshida Cabinet was formed, reactionary groups began demanding "expulsion of Koreans." They openly declared that Koreans in Japan were responsible for postwar inflation and a sharp increase in crimes. Banboku Ono, then Secretary-General of the Liberal Party, said, "The public security of Japan is disturbed by the 'non-Japanese," while on Aug. 17, 1946, Saburo Shiikuma, a leader of the Tory party, instigated the police to suppress Koreans in Japan, saying shamelessly, "One-third of the present currency issue of 50,000 million yen is said to be held by 'third nationals.' If this is true, shaky Japanese enterprisers are no match to them in business deals."

These words of Shiikuma's coincided with intensified suppressive actions by the Japanese police against Korean citizens all over Japan.

On Sep. 25, 1946, the League of Koreans in Japan, the only mass organization of Koreans in Japan, sent to the Chairman of the House of Representatives a protest note condemning these unreasonable words and suppressive actions.

The Notorious "Alien Registration Order" Was Enforced in 1947

Meanwhile, in Osaka, the U.S. military government and the Public Security Section of the Osaka Police Station called representatives of the Osaka Regional League of Koreans and arbitrarily declared that they would enforce a "residence certificate" system as from Oct. 1, 1946, showing the representatives an "outline concerning the deportation of Koreans who smuggled into Japan."

The Osaka Regional League, considering the seriousness of the situation, held on Sept. 25 a "Rally Against Residence Certificate" and sent a protest note to Maj. Kennan of the U.S. military government in Osaka.

They demanded the representatives withdraw their protest within two hours, saying coercively, "Your protest note means a violation of our demand. If you continue to oppose us, we will dissolve your organization." But, the representatives did not yield to the threat.

It was around this time that a compatriot was shot to death by a Japanese policeman in Osaka. Koreans all over Japan rose up in a protest movement against the murder, while an organization called the "Civil Liberties Committee of Koreans" was formed to fight the hostile attitude of the Japanese authorities.

Dismayed at the unyielding attitude of the Koreans, the military government said, "The certificate system will be applied only to smugglers and Osaka City." But their promise was deceptive. They enforced the certificate system on Jan. 8, 1947, in spite of strong opposition from the Korean and the Japanese people as well.

The certificate system was aimed at carrying out the "Alien Registration Order," not at controlling "smugglers."

On April 2, 1946, the Headquaters of Gen. MacArthur already demanded the Japanese government register foreigners in Japan and issue identification cards and other papers necessary to legalize their residence in Japan.

Accordingly, a period between the beginning of 1946 and October of the same year was set aside as one preparatory for enforcing the "Alien Registration Order," which was promulgated as "Imperial Ordinance No. 270" on March 2, 1947.

Koreans in Japan Fight For Independence of Their Fatherland

During this period, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese government took open measures of suppression against Koreans in Japan.

A big protest movement followed by the "Rally for Defending Koreans Living," provocative actions by the police against a demonstration in front of Premier's official residence, military trial and deportation of 10 leaders of the League of Koreans in Japan–these were clear demonstrations of the repressive actions taken by the enemies against Koreans in Japan.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese government were taking an irresponsible attitude toward the repatriation of Koreans in Japan. To the compatriots who had been compelled to remain in Japan under unavoidable circumstances, the reactionary groups continued the chauvinistic and suppressive policies.

Then, what is the root-cause of their repressive policies to Koreans in Japan?

The aim of Koreans was incompatible with the policies of the U. S. imperialists. The "Champions of Freedom" occupied South Korea militarily, violating the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations, suppressed severely Korean people's movements for unification and independence for their fatherland, while they were reinforcing the Korean reactionary groups in order to bolster the Syngman Rhee government, and to split Korea. As against this, Koreans in Japan, supporting wholeheartedly the decision of the Moscow Three Power-Foreign Ministers' Conference, were fighting for independence of their fatherland. Accordingly, Koreans in Japan were a thorn in the side of the U.S. imperialists as well as an obstacle in the way of their plan to suppress democratic movements and remilitarize Japan.

Huge New Buildings of Kim Il Sung Univ. Rising

The construction of new buildings with a total floor space of three hundred square metres has started at the Kim Il Sung University, the palace of science of Korea.

The twenty two-storey main buildings will spring up in the university campus.

A building with a floor space of sixty thousand square metres next to the main buildings will be occupied by classrooms and laboratories. Films will be screened, if necessary, in the terrace-floor classrooms.

The laboratories will be furnished with up-to-date scientific and technical equipment. The physics laboratory will be able to deal with isotopes.

Beside this building will apear a grand auditorium with a seating capacity of over three thousand. It will be equipped with a simultaneous translation system for international scientific conferences.

A big library and a big museum will also make their appearance in the university campus. The library with a floor space of over fourteen thousand square metres will have more than two million books. Athletic facilities too will be built. Agymnasium with a floor space of thousands of square metres, indoor swimming pools and a skating rink will come into being.

An observatory will be set up in the university village.

Besides, dormitories, animal cages, hothouses and a power station will crop up.

The university buildings will be constructed with beautiful and solid Korean marble and other high grade building materials in modern architectural styles.

The university district will be overgrown with trees and overed with flower gardens park.

In the future, more than ten thousand students will study in the Kim Il Sung University. And the postgraduate course will produce every year hundreds of masters of sciences and the doctor courses many doctors.

The construction of the new university buildings will be completed in 1963.

Reader's Column

From an Indian Reader

Dear Sir,

We are thankful to you for sending us the PEOPLE'S KOREA No. 9. We shall greatly appreciate if you kindly place our name on your future mailing list for the same as well as supply us No. 1-8 of your journal.

Yours faithfully,
From an Indian reader.

From a Canadian Friend

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for the newspaper "THE PEOPLE'S KOREA." I have received several copies. And I think that it is something, that has deen needed in Canada, for some time.

We get so little information about Korea, and that little is so distorted by the American Press. That it is not worth reading.

I am sure that every copy of PEOPLE'S KOREA sent to Canada will be read by many people. And I am sure they will be very surprised at the progress being made in North Korea and will also be very interested in what is takng place in South Korea.

Yours very sincerely
From a Canadian reader

From an American Friend

Dear people's Korea,

Your issue dated March 7, 1961, is very useful. If you ever issue booklets or other materials in English, Kindly send them to me without my request.

Yours truly,
From an American reader

The People's Korea

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